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Attorney Docket No.: 10007291-1

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**Inventor(s)**      Gopikrishna T. Kumar et al.      **Confirmation No.**    4719  
**Serial No.:**      09/852,360      **Examiner:** Jeffery L. Williams  
**Filed:**            May 9, 2001      **Group Art Unit:**      2137  
**Title:**            Session Management for Wireless E-Commerce

**MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS**

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS**

Sir:

This is an Appeal Brief in connection with the decisions of the Examiner in a Final Office Action mailed August 31, 2007, and in connection with the Notice of Appeal mailed November 30, 2007. It is respectfully submitted that the present application has been more than twice rejected. Each of the topics required in an Appeal Brief and a Table of Contents are presented herewith and labeled appropriately.

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**(1) Real Party in Interest**

The real party in interest is Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The Appellant is unaware of any appeals or interferences related to this case.

**(3) Status of Claims**

Claims 1-13 are pending of which claims 1, 4, 5, 19 and 11 are independent. All pending claims are hereby appealed.

**(4) Status of Amendments**

No amendment was filed subsequent to the Final Office Action dated August 31, 2007.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

Claim 1. A computer-implemented method for managing respective sessions between mobile communication devices (FIG. 1, 102; p.4, I. 7-14) and an application program (FIG. 1, 106; p.4, I. 15-19) hosted on a data processing system with a gateway module (FIG. 1, 110; p. 4, I. 20-27) that is coupled to the mobile communications devices and to the application program, comprising:

generating at the gateway module respective first session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the mobile communication devices at the gateway module (FIG. 1, 104, 108; p.5, 1. 1-8; FIG. 2, 202; p.6, 1.6-8) and transmitting the first session identifiers to the application program (FIG. 1, 104, 106, p.5, 1. 1-8; FIG. 2, 212; p. 6, I. 16-17);

associating the first session identifiers with corresponding second session identifiers from the application program at the gateway module, wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the application program (FIG. 2, 208, 214; p. 6, I. 14-19) and

in response to subsequent communications from the mobile devices to the application program while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the application program are established and for communications within the respective sessions, transmitting from the gateway module to the application program the second session identifiers that are associated with the first session identifiers of the mobile devices of the subsequent communications (FIG. 2, 216; p. 6, I. 19-22).

4. An apparatus for managing respective sessions between mobile communication devices (FIG. 1, 102; p.4, I. 7-14) and an application program (FIG. 1, 106; p.4, I. 15-19) hosted on a data processing system, comprising:

means for generating respective first session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the mobile communication devices (FIG. 1, 104, 108; p.4, I. 20-27; p. 5, I. 1-8; FIG. 2, 202;

p. 6, I. 6-8) and transmitting the first session identifiers to the application program (FIG. 1, 104, 106; p.4, I. 15-17, I. 22-24; p. 5, I. 1-8; FIG. 2, 212; p. 6, I. 16-17);

means for associating the first session identifiers with corresponding second session identifiers from the application program (FIG. 1, 110; p.4, I. 20-27; p. 5, I. 8-9; FIG. 2, 208, 214; p. 6, I. 14-19; FIG. 2, 208, 214; p. 6, I. 14-19), wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the application program and

means for transmitting the second session identifiers that are associated with the first session identifiers of the mobile devices to the application program in response to and in association with subsequent communications from the mobile devices directed to the application program while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the application program are established and for communications within the respective sessions (FIG. 1, 104, 106; p.4, I. 15-17, I. 22-24; FIG. 2, 216; p. 6, I. 19-22).

5. A computer-implemented method for managing respective shopping sessions between wireless communication devices (FIG. 1, 102; p.4, I. 7-14) and a merchant application (FIG. 1, 106; p.4, I. 15-19) with a gateway module (FIG. 1, 110; p. 4, I. 20-27) that is coupled to the mobile communications devices and to the merchant application, comprising:

generating at the gateway module respective wireless session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the wireless communication devices at the gateway module FIG. 1, 104, 108; p. 5, I. 1-8; FIG. 2, 202; p. 6, I. 6-8) and transmitting the wireless session identifiers to the merchant application (FIG. 1, 104, 106, p. 5, I. 1-8; FIG. 2, 212; p. 6, I. 16-17);

generating at the merchant application respective merchant session identifiers for the wireless session identifiers (FIG. 3, 306; p. 7, I. 10-12) and transmitting the merchant session identifiers to the gateway module (FIG. 3, 310; p. 7, I. 16-19);

associating the wireless session identifiers with corresponding merchant session identifiers at the gateway module, wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the merchant application (FIG. 2, 208, 214; p. 6, I. 14-19) and

in response to subsequent communications from the mobile devices to the merchant application while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the merchant application are established and for communications within the respective sessions, transmitting from the gateway module to the merchant application the merchant session identifiers that are associated with the wireless session identifiers of the mobile devices of the subsequent communications (FIG. 2, 216; p. 6, I. 19-22).

6. The method of claim 5, further comprising:

receiving checkout requests from the wireless communication devices at the gateway module and transferring the checkout requests to a wallet module that manages user authentication (step 352, FIG. 4);

when a user at a wireless communications device has logged-in to the wallet module, transmitting payment options from the wallet module to the wireless communications device in response to a checkout request from the wireless communications device (step 360, FIG. 4); and

when a user at a wireless communications device has not logged-in to the wallet module, transmitting a log-in prompt from the wallet module to the wireless communications device in response to a checkout request from the wireless communications device (Step 356, FIG. 4).

7. The method of claim 6, further comprising generating at the wallet module respective wallet session identifiers for the wireless session identifiers and associating the wallet session identifiers with corresponding wireless session identifiers in a wallet session identifier table (steps 358, 354 FIG. 4).

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising, in response to a payment request from a wireless communications device, transmitting the payment request from the gateway module to the merchant application, disassociating the wireless session identifier from the corresponding merchant session identifier, and generating a new wireless session identifier for the wireless communications device when another initial request is received from the wireless communications device (steps 228, 230 and 202 FIG 2).

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising clearing inactive entries from the wallet session identifier table. (step 362, FIG. 4)



10. An apparatus for managing respective shopping sessions between wireless communication devices (FIG. 1, 102; p.4, I. 7-14) and a merchant application (FIG. 1, 106; p.4, I. 15-19), comprising:

means for generating respective wireless session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the wireless communication devices (FIG. 1, 104, 108; p.4, 1.20-27; p. 5, I. 1-8; FIG. 2, 202; p.6, I. 6-8) and transmitting the wireless session identifiers to the merchant application (FIG.1, 104, 106; p.4, I. 15-17, 1.22-24; p.5, I. 1-8; FIG. 2,212; p.6,1. 16-17);

means for associating the wireless session identifiers with corresponding merchant session identifiers received from the merchant application, wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the merchant application (FIG. 1, 110; p. 4, I. 20-27; p. 5, I. 8-9; FIG. 2, 208, 214; p. 6, I. 14-19; FIG. 2, 208, 214; p. 6, I. 14-19);  
and

means for transmitting the merchant session identifiers that are associated with the wireless session identifiers of the wireless devices to the merchant application in response to and in association with subsequent communications from the wireless devices directed to the merchant application while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the merchant application are established and for communications within the respective sessions (FIG. 1, 104, 106; p.4, I. 15-17, I. 22-24; FIG. 2, 216; p. 6, I. 19-22).

11. A system for managing respective sessions between mobile communication devices (FIG. 1, 102; p. 4, I. 7-14) and an application program hosted on a data processing system (FIG. 1, 106; p.4, I. 15-19), comprising:

a mobile interface (FIG. 1, 108; p. 4, I. 24-27) configured and arranged to connect with a plurality of mobile communication devices;

a gateway (FIG. 1, 104; p. 4, I. 20-27) coupled to the mobile interface and to the application program, the gateway configured to generate respective first session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the mobile communication devices (FIG. 1, 104, 108; p. 4, I. 20-27; p. 5, I. 1-8; FIG. 2, 202; p. 6, I. 6-8), associate the first session identifiers with corresponding second session identifiers received from the application program, wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the application program (FIG. 1, 110; p.4, I.20-27; p. 5, I.8-9; FIG. 2,208,214; p.6, I. 14-19; FIG. 2, 208, 214; p. 6, I. 14-19), and transmit the second session identifiers that are associated with the first session identifiers to the application program in response to and associated with subsequent communications from the mobile devices to the application program while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the application program are established and for communications within the respective sessions (FIG. 1, 104, 106; p.4, I. 15-17, I. 22-24; FIG. 2,216; p. 6, I. 19-22).

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

A. Claims 1-3, 4 and 11-13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Aziz et al., 6,643,701 (referred to as Aziz).

B. Claims 5 and 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Aziz in view of Davis et al., 6,367,009 (referred to as Davis).

C. Claims 6-9 rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Aziz in view of Davis in further view of Sparks et al., 6,167,382, (referred to as Sparks).

D. Claims 1-13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen et al., 5,931,917, (referred to as Nguyen) in view of Davis.

(7) Arguments

**A. The rejection of claims 1-3, 4 and 11-13 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Aziz should be reversed because Aziz fails to teach all the features of independent claims 1, 4 and 11.**

The test for determining if a reference anticipates a claim, for purposes of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102, is whether the reference discloses all the elements of the claimed combination, or the mechanical equivalents thereof functioning in substantially the same way to produce substantially the same results. As noted by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in *Lindemann Maschinenfabrick GmbH v. American Hoist and Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984), in evaluating the sufficiency of an anticipation rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the Court stated:

Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim.

Therefore, if the cited reference does not disclose each and every element of the claimed invention, then the cited reference fails to anticipate the claimed invention and, thus, the claimed invention is distinguishable over the cited reference.

The rejection of claims 1, 3, 4 and 11-13 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) is clearly improper because Aziz fails to teach all the features of independent claims 1, 4 and 11.

Claim 1 recites,

generating at the gateway module respective first session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the mobile communication devices at the gateway module and transmitting the first session identifiers to the application program;

associating the first session identifiers with corresponding second session identifiers from the application program at the gateway module, wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the application program; and

in response to each subsequent communication from each mobile device to the application program via the connection between the mobile device and the application program while the connection is established, transmitting from the gateway module to the application program the second session identifier that is associated with the first session identifier of the mobile device of the subsequent communication.

These features from claim 1 set forth that the gateway module generates respective first session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the mobile communication devices at the gateway module and transmits the first session identifiers to the application program. And in response to each subsequent communication from each mobile device to the application program via the connection between the mobile device and the application program while the connection is established, the method transmits from the gateway module to the application program the second session identifier that is associated with the first session identifier of the mobile device of the subsequent communication. That is, the second session identifier, which the application provided to the gateway, is transmitted back to the application from the gateway for the subsequent communications.

The Final Office Action dated September 6, 2007, relies on the paper entitled, "The SSL Protocol", Version 3.0, by Kocher et al. (referred to as Kocher) in interpreting the teachings of Aziz. Neither Aziz nor Kocher teaches or suggests the following features of claim 1,

in response to each subsequent communication from each mobile device to the application program via the connection between the mobile device and the application program while the connection is established, transmitting from the

gateway module to the application program the second session identifier that is associated with the first session identifier of the mobile device of the subsequent communication.

That is neither Aziz nor Kocher teaches or suggests the second session identifier, which the application provided to the gateway, is transmitted back to the application from the gateway for the subsequent communications.

Aziz discloses using an SSL handshaking session at step 920 to create a secure link between the relay and the server. See column 8, lines 16-24. After the handshaking session between the relay and the server is completed and after the secure link between the relay and the server is established, the client and the relay establish a secure connection between each other. See column 8, lines 42-45.

The rejection alleges the first and second identifiers are taught by the “hello messages” disclosed in Kocher on pages 20-21 used to create the SSL secure connections of Aziz. Kocher discloses the hello messages are used when a client first connects to a server or to renegotiate security parameters. Kocher further discloses on pages 18-19 that the transmission of session identifiers is apparently for resuming a previous session or duplicating an existing session. Thus, the client does not send a hello message for each subsequent communication between the client and the server. Hence, once the two different secure connections are established between the client and the relay and between the relay and the server, respectively, hello messages are not exchanged for each subsequent communication from the client. Thus, Aziz fails to teach in response to each subsequent communication from each mobile device to the application

program, *while the connection is established*, transmitting from the gateway module to the application program the second session identifier.

Furthermore, Aziz discloses two different secure connections are established between the client and the relay and between the relay and the server, respectively. Thus, hello messages or session identifiers for the first secure connection and the second secure connection are not associated in Aziz. Hence, Aziz fails to teach, “associating the first session identifiers with corresponding second session identifiers from the application program at the gateway module,” as recited in claim 1.

Independent claims 4 and 11 include similar features and are not shown to be anticipated for at least the reasons set forth above.

**B. The rejection of claims 5 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Aziz in view of Davis should be reversed because Aziz in view of Davis fails to teach or suggest all the features of independent claims 5 and 10.**

The test for determining if a claim is rendered obvious by one or more references for purposes of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is set forth in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. \_\_\_, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007):

“Under §103, the scope and content of the prior art are to be determined; differences between the prior art and the claims at issue are to be ascertained; and the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art resolved. Against this background the obviousness or nonobviousness of the subject matter is determined. Such secondary considerations as commercial success, long felt but unsolved needs, failure of others, etc., might be utilized to give light to the circumstances

surrounding the origin of the subject matter sought to be patented.” Quoting *Graham v. John Deere Co. of Kansas City*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966).

According to the Examination Guidelines for Determining Obviousness Under 35 U.S.C. 103 in view of *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 195, 57526, 57529 (October 10, 2007), once the *Graham* factual inquiries are resolved, there must be a determination of whether the claimed invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art based on any one of the following proper rationales:

(A) Combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results; (B) Simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results; (C) Use of known technique to improve similar devices (methods, or products) in the same way; (D) Applying a known technique to a known device (method, or product) ready for improvement to yield predictable results; (E) “Obvious to try”—choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, with a reasonable expectation of success; (F) Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art; (G) Some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art that would have led one of ordinary skill to modify the prior art reference or to combine prior art reference teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Furthermore, as set forth in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, quoting from *In re Kahn*, 441 F. 3d 977, 988 (CA Fed. 2006), “[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasonings with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.”

Furthermore, as set forth in MPEP 2143.03, to ascertain the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue, “[a]ll claim limitations must be considered” because “all words in a



claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.” *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385.

If the above-identified criteria and rationales are not met, then the cited references fail to render obvious the claimed invention and, thus, the claimed invention is distinguishable over the cited references.

Independent claims 5 and 10 recite features similar to claim 1 described above which are not taught or suggested by Aziz in view of Davis.

**C. The rejection of claims 6-9 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Aziz in view of Davis in further view of Sparks should be reversed because Aziz in view of Davis in further view of Sparks fails to teach or suggest all the features of dependent claims 6-9.**

Claim 6 includes features of receiving checkout requests from the wireless communication devices at the gateway module and transferring the checkout requests to a wallet module that manages user authentication. Claim 6 also recites a user logged into a wallet module, transmitting payment options from the wallet module to the wireless devices, and transmitting a log-in prompt from the wallet module to the wireless devices. The rejection cites Aziz’ FIG. 3 and Sparks’ FIGS. 3, 4, 9, 59, 60; column 2, lines 36-49; and column 17, lines 12-26 to teach these features of claim 6. However, there is no apparent element in this portion of Sparks or Aziz that corresponds to the gateway module at which checkout requests are received or the claimed wallet module to which the checkout requests are sent. Furthermore, the wallet module and its corresponding claimed features described above are not taught or suggested. The

cited passage in column 17 describes a customer invoice table and an order table which does not teach or suggest any of the claimed features. The cited passage in column 2 describes a system transmitting orders. However, the passage does not disclose these claimed features.

Claim 8 includes the following features: in response to a payment request from a wireless communications device, transmitting the payment request from the gateway module to the merchant application, disassociating the wireless session identifier from the corresponding merchant session identifier, and generating a new wireless session identifier for the wireless communications device when another initial request is received from the wireless communications device. Aziz and Sparks are not shown to suggest these features. The Examiner cites Aziz' general teachings of session resumption procedures as corresponding to these features. However, there is no apparent suggestion in either of Aziz or Sparks that any disassociation takes place in response to a payment request as claimed.

**D. The rejection of claims 1-13 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen in view of Davis should be reversed because Nguyen in view of Davis fails to teach or suggest all the features of independent claims 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11.**

The rejection of claims 1-13 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is clearly improper because Nguyen in view of Davis fails to teach or suggest all the features of independent claims 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11.

Independent claim 1 recites, “associating the first session identifiers with corresponding second session identifiers from the application program at the gateway module.” Per these claim features, the second session identifiers are from the application program.

On pages 9-10 of the Final Office Action dated August 31, 2007, the Examiner clarifies the rejection of Nguyen in view of Davis. On page 10, lines 1-7 of the Final Office Action, the Examiner relies on figures 20B and 20C and column 64, lines 36-38 of Nguyen to teach the features of claim 1. The Examiner indicates the claimed second session identifiers from the application is TID 2005, which is shown in figure 20B of Nguyen, and the claimed first session identifier is the XACT REQ 2010 shown in figure 20C of Nguyen which allegedly uniquely represents a transaction request from one of the clients 200. Also, the Examiner indicates the claimed application is the ACA Bank 2004 shown in figure 20C, and the claimed gateway module is the VPO 2007 shown in figure 20C.

Regarding the claimed second session identifier which is allegedly taught by the TID 2005 of Nguyen, Nguyen discloses the POS terminal creates a data structure 2002 for each transaction request and sends the data structure to the Bank over a communications link 2003. The data structure includes the TID field 2005 which identifies the physical terminal from which the transaction originated. See column 65, lines 19-36. Thus, the TID field 2005, which is allegedly the claimed second session identifiers, is generated by the POS and not the bank, which is allegedly the claimed application. Hence, Nguyen fails to teach or suggest second session identifiers from an application, as claimed in claim 1.

Claim 1 also recites, “wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the application program.” Nguyen fails to teach or suggest establishing connection between mobile communications devices and the application program. Instead, in Nguyen, the clients 2000 communicate with the VPOS terminal to perform a transaction, such as a payment. The VPOS communicates with the bank 2004 on a separate connection 2003 shown in figure 20C. The clients 2000 are not attempting to communicate with the bank 2004, and there is no connection established between the clients 2000 and the bank 2004. Instead, the clients 2000 are communicating with the merchant VPOS and not the banks, for example, to pay for goods purchased from the merchants. See column 40, lines 43-45.

Davis was combined with Nguyen to teach a mobile device. Davis fails to remedy the deficient teachings of Nguyen. Thus, Nguyen in view of Davis fails to teach or suggest all the features of claim 1.

Independent claims 4, 5, 10 and 11 recite features similar to the features of claim 1 described above. Accordingly, Nguyen in view of Davis clearly fails to teach or suggest all the features of claims 1-13.

**PATENT**

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**(8) Conclusion**

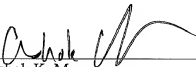
For at least the reasons given above, the rejection of claims 1-13 described above should be reversed and these claims allowed.

Please grant any required extensions of time and charge any fees due in connection with this Appeal Brief to deposit account no. 08-2025.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: January 29, 2008

By

  
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**(9) Claim Appendix**

1. A computer-implemented method for managing respective sessions between mobile communication devices and an application program hosted on a data processing system with a gateway module that is coupled to the mobile communications devices and to the application program, comprising:

generating at the gateway module respective first session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the mobile communication devices at the gateway module and transmitting the first session identifiers to the application program;

associating the first session identifiers with corresponding second session identifiers from the application program at the gateway module, wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the application program and

in response to subsequent communications from the mobile devices to the application program while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the application program are established and for communications within the respective sessions, transmitting from the gateway module to the application program the second session identifiers that are associated with the first session identifiers of the mobile devices of the subsequent communications.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving requests of a first type from the mobile devices at the gateway module and transferring the first type requests to an authentication module that manages user authentication; and

when a user at a mobile device has not logged-in to the authentication module,  
transmitting a log-in prompt from the authentication module to the mobile device in response to  
a request of the first type from the mobile device.

3. The method of claim 2, further comprising generating at the authentication module respective  
authentication identifiers for the first session identifiers and associating the authentication  
identifiers with corresponding first session identifiers.

4. An apparatus for managing respective sessions between mobile communication devices and  
an application program hosted on a data processing system, comprising:

means for generating respective first session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests  
from the mobile communication devices and transmitting the first session identifiers to the  
application program;

means for associating the first session identifiers with corresponding second session  
identifiers from the application program, wherein respective connections are established between  
the mobile communications devices and the application program and

means for transmitting the second session identifiers that are associated with the first  
session identifiers of the mobile devices to the application program in response to and in  
association with subsequent communications from the mobile devices directed to the application  
program while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the application program  
are established and for communications within the respective sessions.

5. A computer-implemented method for managing respective shopping sessions between wireless communication devices and a merchant application with a gateway module that is coupled to the mobile communications devices and to the merchant application, comprising:

generating at the gateway module respective wireless session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the wireless communication devices at the gateway module and transmitting the wireless session identifiers to the merchant application;

generating at the merchant application respective merchant session identifiers for the wireless session identifiers and transmitting the merchant session identifiers to the gateway module;

associating the wireless session identifiers with corresponding merchant session identifiers at the gateway module, wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the merchant application and

in response to subsequent communications from the mobile devices to the merchant application while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the merchant application are established and for communications within the respective sessions, transmitting from the gateway module to the merchant application the merchant session identifiers that are associated with the wireless session identifiers of the mobile devices of the subsequent communications.



6. The method of claim 5, further comprising:

receiving checkout requests from the wireless communication devices at the gateway module and transferring the checkout requests to a wallet module that manages user authentication;

when a user at a wireless communications device has logged-in to the wallet module, transmitting payment options from the wallet module to the wireless communications device in response to a checkout request from the wireless communications device; and

when a user at a wireless communications device has not logged-in to the wallet module, transmitting a log-in prompt from the wallet module to the wireless communications device in response to a checkout request from the wireless communications device.

7. The method of claim 6, further comprising generating at the wallet module respective wallet session identifiers for the wireless session identifiers and associating the wallet session identifiers with corresponding wireless session identifiers in a wallet session identifier table.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising, in response to a payment request from a wireless communications device, transmitting the payment request from the gateway module to the merchant application, disassociating the wireless session identifier from the corresponding merchant session identifier, and generating a new wireless session identifier for the wireless communications device when another initial request is received from the wireless communications device.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising clearing inactive entries from the wallet session identifier table.

10. An apparatus for managing respective shopping sessions between wireless communication devices and a merchant application, comprising:

means for generating respective wireless session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the wireless communication devices and transmitting the wireless session identifiers to the merchant application;

means for associating the wireless session identifiers with corresponding merchant session identifiers received from the merchant application, wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the merchant application; and

means for transmitting the merchant session identifiers that are associated with the wireless session identifiers of the wireless devices to the merchant application in response to and in association with subsequent communications from the wireless devices directed to the merchant application while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the merchant application are established and for communications within the respective sessions.

11. A system for managing respective sessions between mobile communication devices and an application program hosted on a data processing system, comprising:

a mobile interface configured and arranged to connect with a plurality of mobile communication devices;

a gateway coupled to the mobile interface and to the application program, the gateway configured to generate respective first session identifiers upon receipt of initial requests from the mobile communication devices, associate the first session identifiers with corresponding second session identifiers received from the application program, wherein respective connections are established between the mobile communications devices and the application program, and transmit the second session identifiers that are associated with the first session identifiers to the application program in response to and associated with subsequent communications from the mobile devices to the application program while the respective connections between the mobile devices to the application program are established and for communications within the respective sessions.

12. The system of claim 11, further comprising an authentication module coupled to the mobile interface and to the gateway, the authentication module configured to transmit a log-in prompt to a mobile device in response to a request of the first type from the mobile device.

13. The system of claim 12, wherein the authentication module is further configured to generate respective authentication identifiers for the first session identifiers and associate the authentication identifiers with corresponding first session identifiers.

**PATENT**

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**(10) Evidence Appendix**

Attached is a copy of Kocher et al., "The SSL Protocol Version 3.0", November 18, 1996, which is relied on by the Examiner to interpret the teachings of Aziz for the rejection of claims 1-3, 4 and 11-13 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Aziz.

**PATENT**

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**(11) Related Proceedings Appendix**

None.